

The Case of the Church of England in Carolina,

Humblly offer'd to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament.

IN the Year 1663. King Charles the Second granted to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of England, George Duke of Albermarle, William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkley, and others, their Heirs and Assigns, All that Territory in North America, commonly called the Province of Carolina, to enjoy in as ample a manner as any Bishop of Durham: And to hold of the Crown of England, as of the Mannor of East Greenwich, in Free and Common Socage, and not in Capite, nor by Knights Service; at the Rent of Twenty Marks a Year, as absolute Lords and Proprietors of that Country; saving the Faith, Allegiance, and Sovereign Dominion due to the King, his Heirs and Successors, and saving the Right, Title and Interest of English Subjects, then planted within those Limits, if any be. Among other Privileges and Powers, He grants that they, their Heirs and Assigns, may, for the good and happy Government of the Province, ordain, make, enact, and under their Seals publish any Laws whatsoever, either appertaining to the Publick State of the Province, or to the Private Utility of Particular Persons, according to their best Discretion; Of and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Freemen of the Province, or of the greater part of them; or of their Delegates or Deputies. Provided that the said Laws be consonant to Reason, and as near as conveniently may be, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of England. And the Practices of Men now possessed of the Government there, make it requisite here to observe, that no Ecclesiastical Power is entrusted with them, but that Carolina, with other Foreign Plantations, is immediately reputed under the Jurisdiction and Care of the Bishop of London, and is as part of that Diocese.

But for the encouraging Dissenters as well as Church-men to settle there, the Charter impowers the Lords Proprietors by such legal Ways and Means as they shall think fit, To give and grant unto all, who really, and in their Judgments, and for Conscience-sake, cannot or shall not conform to the Liturgy and Ceremonies, and take the Oaths, and subscribe the Articles required by the Act of Uniformity, such Indulgences and Dispensations as they shall think fit.

The Lords Proprietors, before they had granted out any Part of the Province, made several Fundamental Constitutions. And the said Lords being Eight in Number, provided for the continuance of that Number, of which the Eldest was to be Palatine, who by himself or Deputy, with Three others of the Lords Proprietors or their Deputies, are made a Quorum for all the Powers granted to the Lords Proprietors.

The next under them were to be Landgraves (but One in a County, of which each Lord Proprietor is to chuse one) next to them Cassiques; of which there are to be but Two in a County, to be chosen as the Landgraves. These are Hereditary Nobility, and by Right of their Dignity Members of Parliament, and make two of their Estates.

The Parliament is to consist of the Lords Proprietors or their Deputies, the Landgraves and Cassiques; and one Freeholder out of every Precinct to be chosen by the respective Freeholders. No Man is capable of being chosen, who has less than 500 Acres of Freehold within the Precinct; nor has any Man a Vote in choosing, who has less than 50.

At the opening of every Parliament the Fundamental Constitutions are to be read and subscribed by all, nor is any Man to sit and Vote till he has subscribed them.

Any Proprietor or his Deputy may enter his Protestation against any Act of Parliament, before the Parliament, or his Deputies Content be given, if he shall conceive the Act to be contrary to any of the Fundamental Constitutions. And in such Case, after a full and free Debate, the several Estates are to retire into four several Chambers, the Palatine and Proprietors into one, the Landgraves into another, the Cassiques into another, and those chosen by the Precincts into a 4th: And if the major Part of any one of the four Estates Vote that the Law is not agreeable to the Fundamental Constitutions, 'tis to pass no further, but he, as if it never had been proposed.

And it is expressly provided, That no Person whatsoever shall disturb, molest, or persecute another for his speculative Opinions in Religion, or his way of Worship: And in one word, as it will appear upon the whole of the Constitutions, 'tis plain that no Man ought to be the worse in any respect for dissenting from the Church of England.

With these, and other wise Provisions to encourage Planters, many Families, uneasy at home, thro Persecution for the sake of Religious Scruples, convey'd themselves and their Effects thither: Where by the Trade they drove, they greatly increased the Customs of England, enriched its Merchants and other Traders, as well as themselves; and were of great Service to our Plantations in America.

Upon these Encouragements the generality of the People that transported themselves to Carolina, were Dissenters from the Church of England: But they were Men of that Christian Temper and Extensive Charity, that they contributed as freely to the Maintenance of the Church of England Minister in Charles-Town, the Capital of the Province (and the only Church of England Minister that there was in the Province till within these very few Years) as the Church-men did; or as they themselves did to the Maintenance of their own Ministers. Many of the Church of England, who would not suffer themselves to be out-done by so handsome and generous a Behaviour, contributed as freely to the Maintenance of the Dissenting Ministers there, tho they never came to hear them.

Thus the People of this Province lived in great Peace and Tranquillity, and only contended who should out-do the other in charitable and friendly Dispositions. Joseph Blake Esq; one of the Proprietors, being Governor, fir'd with this generous Behaviour of the Church-men, he himself dissenting from the Ceremonies of the Church, procur'd an Act of Assembly for the Settlement of a very convenient House with a Glebe, two Servants, and 150 l. per Annum, on the Minister of the Church of England in Charles-Town for ever.

Thus Things stood during the Administration of that Worthy Person: And the Colony increased daily in Inhabitants and Riches from Foreign Parts; as there was nothing but Tranquillity and Plenty within. But upon Governor Blake's Death things took another Turn: The Proprietors Deputies, according to their Instructions, chose Mr. Joseph Morton: But Mr. James Moore, now Attorney General, objected against him as incapable, barely because he accepted a Commission of Vice-Admiralty from King William. Upon which frivolous and disloyal Objection, the Deputies were surpriz'd into the Choice of Moore; whose Debts and Necessitys were likely to put him upon any extravagant Measures that were proper to humour the Vices, or supply the Necessitys of the Faction that chose him. He being

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being thus possess'd of the Government, held a General Assembly of the Province, or Parliament; where he propos'd several things highly prejudicial to the Interest of that Colony, merely for his own private Advantage; which being rejected, he suddenly dissolv'd the Assembly.

About the latter End of that Year a new Assembly was chosen; and when Elections to this Assembly came on, the Sheriff admitted Servants, Negroes, Strangers and Aliens, many of them French, who had never taken the Oaths to the Government, to be poll'd promiscuously with the Freeholders; and made Returns accordingly. All which he openly declar'd to be by Direction from Superiors.

Thus it was in Berkley and Craven Countys, which send twenty Representatives, when the whole Number is but thirty. They who oppos'd these Proceedings, were threaten'd, abus'd and assaulted by the Mob, rais'd and supported by the Governor.

Several Candidates exhibited Petitions to this Assembly, when it met, praying to be heard against the undue Election and illegal Returns of the Sheriff of Berkley County: But not one of them could ever be heard. The said Governor Moore always proroguing the Assembly in an Arbitrary manner, or proposing an illegal, hazardous and expensive Expedition against Fort St. Auguste, to the Consideration of the Assembly, whenever the said Assembly had resolv'd to sit upon Privileges and Elections.

This Assembly thus constituted, concurr'd in several Projects propos'd to them by the said Governor, and his Council, for their private Advantage; tho they were not only extremely expensive, but destructive of the Trade, and endangering the Peace of the Colony, and highly dishonourable to the Name of Englishmen and Christians; at the same time that they refus'd to pass An Act to confirm the Fundamental Constitutions of the Province, that so they might have the better Opportunity to prey upon the Country, by leaving it in a more unsettl'd State and Condition. And as the Commons House reject'd a Bill for the confirming the Fundamental Constitutions; so the Governor and Council refus'd to consent to An Act offer'd them, even by this Commons House of Assembly (if it deserv'd the Name of one) for the better regulating Elections, without so much as coming to a Conference with the said Commons House of Assembly. But instead of concurring with them in so reasonable and necessary an Act, the said Governor and Council rais'd the Mob upon those Members of this Assembly, who had been the most active in procuring the said Act to pass the Commons House, to the great Damage and Danger of their Persons, Families, and Estates, in manifest Violation of the Liberty of the Subject, and the Privileges of Parliament. This Mob was not only rais'd by the Governor and Council, but supported and encourag'd by them in these riotous Proceedings for four or five days; so far were they from quelling it, and doing any part of their Duty in keeping the Peace of the Province. And as this Mob was rais'd by the Government, so all Methods to bring the Rioters and their Abettors to Justice have been rendered wholly ineffectual; and instead of bringing them to Condign Punishment, all Methods have been taken to screen them from Justice, not only by stopping the Course of Law against them in many Instances, but by putting the said Rioters into the chiefest Posts in the Government, the Law, and the Militia.

About this time Sir Nathaniel Johnson succeeded Moore in the Government; he was General of the Leeward Islands under the late King James, and retir'd from that Government (as soon as the News of the Revolution reach'd those Islands) to Carolina, where he liv'd privately a Non-Jaror, till the Death of the late King James. This Gentleman, well practis'd in the Arts of Management, was to finish it seems the Delights of the Faction. Quickly after he came to the Government, the time of this Parliament's sitting expir'd (for they are to have Biennial Parliaments by the Fundamental Constitutions in Carolina) and a new one was to be chosen.

This Election was manag'd with greater Partiality and Injustice than the former: For not only Servants, Negroes, and some Strangers, and Aliens, were admitted to poll by the Sheriff in Craven and Berkley Countys, but Jews and Sailors, and almost every French-man who had never taken the Oaths to the Government. All which he openly declar'd, as formerly, to be by Direction from Superiors.

But notwithstanding the manifest Injustice done to the Candidates in Craven and Berkley Countys; yet they not having been able to obtain any Redress, or Remedy upon their Petitions to the former Assembly; and being terrify'd with the Violent and Arbitrary Proceedings of the Government against those who stood up for their own just private Rights, or the good of the Publick; thought it better to sit still and expect what would be the Proceedings of such a Parliament under such a Governor, rather than make themselves the particular Objects of their implacable Malice and Fury: And so partly out of Fear, and partly out of Despair of a Remedy, they never petition'd.

Thus the Governor's Faction became more powerful in this Commons House of Assembly, than it had been in the former: And therefore the Governor and the Faction took this to be the proper time to establish by Law the whole Power of the Province, both in Church and State, in their own hands to Perpetuity. They easily foresaw that no Measures could be lasting, that were supported by nothing but mere Violence, especially in a Country where there are Biennial Parliaments. And they saw that the violent and illegal Methods which they had already taken at these two last Elections, had so enrag'd the People, that they doubted whether they should ever be able to get another House of Commons to their Purpose.

In order therefore to secure that point, and cover and sanctify their seditious, illegal and violent Designs by Law, a Bill is brought in to the Commons House, by which all Protestant Dissenters are made incapable of sitting in the said Commons House of Assembly. For they very well knew if they could exclude them the Commons House, that that House would be almost altogether compos'd of Men of their Principles and Faction. For it so happens, that there are but very few moderate Churchmen in the Province, who are qualify'd by their Interest and Figure for being chosen into the Commons House: However, left here and there a Moderate Churchman might creep in, in the room of the Dissenter that was to be excluded, they took care in their Bill to provide, that no new Writ should issue upon any Vacancy that should happen by a Dissenter's being expell'd the Commons House, lest the County that sent a Dissenter, should send a Churchman as little to their purpose; but provide, contrary to the very Nature of a Representation, that the Candidate who shall have the next number of Votes upon the Sheriff's Book to the Dissenter (tho he should have but one Vote upon the Sheriff's Book against 100) should ipso facto succeed him. Men of high and violent Principles (of the Goose-Creek Faction as they are call'd) being the Men that are usually the Competitors with the Dissenters in Elections to Parliament.

But because it was by a Sacramental Test, that the Framers of this Act design'd to exclude Dissenters the Commons House, and because they foresaw this would exclude several of their own Faction too, who they knew led such profligate Lives, that their own Consciences would not allow them to take the holy Sacrament, therefore they provide, that if any one will swear, that he is of the Church of England, and that he does not scruple the manner and form of the Administration of the Sacrament as us'd by the Church of England, and that he has not been in Communion with any Dissenting Congregation for one year past; such Oath shall qualify any Man to sit in the Commons House, as much to all Intents and Purposes, as receiving the Sacrament with the Church of England.

But the Governor and his Faction were afraid that such a Bill as this, so absurd in it self, as well as so destructive upon many accounts to the Colony, and so subversive of the Constitution of Government there, could hardly pass thro this Commons House of Assembly (tho it less deserv'd that Name, and was more ready to comply with all their Designs than the former) if it should be full at the time when it was to be brought in: Therefore Sir Nathaniel Johnson, that he might gain this Bill by Artifice and Surprise, which he was afraid he could not gain in a Parliamentary Way, call'd the Assembly to sit the 26th Day of April, tho it stood prorogued to the 10th Day of May. Before which Day, viz. on the 4th of May, this Bill was brought into the Commons House, and pass'd thro that House the sixth; and on the same Day the Deputies of the Lords Proprietors, when but twenty three of the thirty Representatives were met (who, if they had been all present, would not have suffer'd this Bill to pass) without calling the Landgraves and Cassiques, and notwithstanding a Protestation offer'd by Mr. Joseph Morton, then Deputy to one of the Lords Proprietors, pass'd this Bill, with the Title of *An Act for the more effectual Preservation of the Government of the Province*, but in truth for placing all Property and Power in the Hands of the Faction. This Act was sent over to be ratify'd by the Palatine and Proprietors here. Accordingly a Board of the Proprietors was summon'd. The Board consist'd of three Proprietors and two Proxys, and a Majority ratify'd the Act, refusing to hear what might be offer'd by Counsel against its Reasonableness and Legality; and contrary to the Petition of above 150 of the chief Inhabitants, and of several of the principal Merchants trading to that Colony.

It is humbly presum'd that this Law is void in it self, and therefore should be declar'd so, for these following Reasons.

1st, Because the Matter of this Act is contrary to the Charter and the Fundamental Constitution; which were the Original Contract between the Sovereign and the Proprietors, in behalf of his Inge People of Carolina; and between the Proprietors and the People themselves. And that it is contrary to this Original Contract, is plain upon these following accounts:

1. Because this Act ordains those to give the Consent of the Freemen to all Laws, who are not their Representatives: whereas the Charter impowers the Proprietors to enact Laws, only of and with the Advice of the Freemen, or the Majority of the Freemen, or of their Deputies or Delegates.

2. Because it is not consonant to Reason; as it is expressly requir'd in the Charter, that all the Laws they shall enact or ordain shall be.

For first it is not just and equitable to exclude those from being capable of the High Trust of Representing their Country, who have (1.) as great a Share of that which is intrusted as any there. (2.) Nor those who bear the far greater Share of its Burdens. (3.) Nor is it reasonable to exclude from the Liberty of the Province (as the Dissenters there are) for the sake of one. (4.) Nor those who transplant themselves thither, to the great danger and hazard of their Lives and Estates; and become so, as the Proprietors upon the subject of using equally capable of this Privilege with the rest of the Inhabitants. (5.) Nor those that are every way as capable of that Honor as any, and that are by no means capable than those who are allow'd remain so. (6.) Nor is it just to put a Mark of Distinction upon those who are doing nothing to deserve it, and to raise Fears and Apprehensions in those who are to live with the Peace and Quiet of Mind, that belongs to an English Subject.

Secondly, It is against the Interest and Advantage of that Colony. (1.) Because it is laying down a Hardship for the sake of Conscience, which is Persecution; and that is allow'd to be against the Interest of all Countries. (2.) Because it excludes a Body of Men from advising with the Proprietors about making and ordaining Laws, who are by their Prudence, Integrity and Industry as capable of advising with them as any in the Province. (3.) 'Tis as much against the Interest of that Province as a Persecution can be, that will drive away two Thirds of the Inhabitants (which in all don't exceed 10000 Souls) out of a Country, which is as large as from North to South about 150 Miles, and about 50 from East to West. (4.) 'Tis as much against the Interest of the Province, as an Exclusion out of the Commons House can be, which must in reason, as it has in fact, end in establishing the Government in a Faction, to the utter Ruin of the Constitution in Church and State. And that can end in nothing but driving away the rest, and leaving only the worst of the few Inhabitants that shall remain. (5.) Nor can any thing possibly be a greater Demonstration that this Act must utterly ruin that Province, than that this very Commons House that pass'd it, pass'd an Act sometime after to repeal it: Which Act was rejected by the Governor and his Council, and the Assembly dissolv'd in great Indignation, by the Name of the *Unjustly Assenbly*.

3. Because this Act is not at all consonant to the Laws of England (where Dissenters are capable of sitting in either House) tho it is falsly asserted in the Preamble to this Act, that it is. Whereas the Charter expressly requires, that all their Acts should be as agreeable to the Laws of England, as near as may be conveniently.

4^{thly}, Because the Manner and Methods by which this Law was obtain'd, is contrary to the Charter and the Fundamental Constitutions, upon these following accounts.

1. Because it was obtain'd without the Consent and Advice of two of the Estates, viz. Landgraves and Cassiques, who are to give their Advice and Assent to all Laws.

2. Because it was obtain'd without the Consent of the Freemen of the Province, or the Majority of the Freemen, or of their Deputies and Delegates. It having been obtain'd by Deputies that had the Minority of the Voices of the Freemen; and only the Majority of the Voices of Servants, Negroes, Sailors, Jews, Strangers and Aliens.

3. Because it was pass'd doing a Provocation.

4. Because it was pass'd without allowing Mr. Joseph Morton, who was a Deputy at that time of one Art. 77. of the Proprietors, the Liberty of Entering his Protestation.

5^{thly}, Because the very Form of an Act of Carolina is wanting in this Act.

1. Because there is an Usurpation of the Regal Authority in the Title of this Act, for it runs thus; Be it enacted by his Excellency John Lord Granville, and the rest of the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of Carolina, a Title never assum'd by them till very lately. 'Tis no Excuse that they are still'd so in the Charter; for there they are still'd so with two Savings, which are not here express'd; one of the Right of the Crown, the other of the English Subjects settled there at the time of the granting the Charter, it there were any.

2. Because this Law is not said to be enacted by the Palatine and the rest of the Proprietors by and with the Advice of the Landgraves and Cassiques and Commons in Parliament assembled, as 'tis plain all Laws should run: As may appear from the Preamble to the first and last fundamental Constitutions: But instead of being enacted in this Form, it is only said to be enacted by the Authority of the

the Palatine, and the rest of the Proprietors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the rest of the Members of the General Assembly; a Title as new as is that of the Proprietors.

The Faction now seeing that they had for ever secur'd themselves from being call'd to an Account, for having sacrific'd the Constitution in all its Parts to their Avarice and Ambition, thought they might very safely begin upon a new score. And they grew bold enough now to think they might venture to compleat their Fortunes and their Power at the expence of the Ecclesiastical Constitution as well as the Civil. The Ecclesiastical Constitution had hitherto remain'd intire, tho it had been some time before grievous to the Faction, to see any Power in that Province that was not in their Hands; and therefore had upon Provocations threatned, and given it out that they would abolish the Jurisdiction of the Bp of London in Carolina before the end of that Parliament: And they thought this was the time to attempt it. Accordingly by an Act, intitled, *An Act for the Establishment of Religious Worship*, according to the Church of England, for the Erecting Churches, Maintenance of Ministers, and Building convenient Houses for them, they give a Power to twenty Commissioners (who are by this Act made a Corporation) to receive Grants of Land, to build six Churches, to inclose Church-yards, and to direct the Building, both as to its Materials, Dimensions and Furniture, as they shall see fit; as also to receive Grants of Glebe Lands, and to order and appoint the Building an House for the Parish Minister; as also to receive Grants and Contributions for these Purposes: And if they fall short, to order what Money they see fit out of the publick Treasury to defray the Expences; and if there be not Money enough in the Treasury, they have power to levy it upon the Parishes; as also to press Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, Labourers, and all other Workmen, and any Man's Slave or Negro to serve in the Building these Churches and Houses: And in all this they are subject to no Account or Comptroll. And after placing several other exorbitant Powers in the Hands of the Commissioners, to enable them to pillage the People under the Pretext of Building Houses for God, and to subject the whole Province to this Junto, comes this Master-Stroke, That at the Request of any Nine of the Parishioners that do conform to, and are of the Religion of the Church of England, and are Persons of Credit and Reputation; together with the Request of the major Part of the Vestry of the Parish, requesting the Removal of the said Minister for Immorality, Imprudence, or incurable Prejudices, Dissensions, Animositys, and implacable Offences between such Minister and his Parish; they shall have power to cite such Minister to hear the Complaint: and upon such Hearing to remove the said Minister, if they see Cause, whether it be the Minister of Charles-Town, or any other Parish, from the same: And in that Case such Minister is depriv'd of such Living, and all the Perquisites thereto belonging, as much, to all Intents and Purposes, as if he had never been Minister of such Living.

The * Commissioners in whom this illegal and exorbitant Power is lodg'd are, Sir Nathaniel Johnson Governor, Tho Br-ght-n Esq; Colonel J-m-e, N-ch-l-s Tr-u-t Esq; Colonel Ro-b-t-b Esq; J-b H-n-es Esq; R-l-b J-z-rd Esq; Colonel Ja-R-s-bee, Colonel Geo-L-g-n, Lieutenant Colonel W-m-R-u-t, W-S-t Esq; Mr. J-b-Sr-d, Mr. Th-m-s H-b-rd, R-c-d B-r-s-f-d Esq; Mr. Ro-s-br-h, Mr. H-gb H-s, J-b A-b-b-y Esq; Capt. J-bn G-s-y, J-mes S-r-u-re, alias Son-th, Esq; These are the twenty Commissioners of this High Commission-Court: And tho there are some few Gentlemen of unexceptionable Characters among them, yet the generality of them, who are near Three Parts in Four, are Men fit for the Commission they bear, and will easily be able to outvote the others, if they should think fit, in hopes to prevent some Mischief, to appear at that Board. And Fourteen of these Commissioners were Members of that Assembly, which pass'd both those infamous Acts, which are equally destructive to the Church of England, and the Petition of Establish'd Liberty of the Dissenters, and were all zealous Abettors of the said Acts. These Fourteen concurr'd too with the Council in censuring a Sermon of the said Mr. Marston's very unjustly; and concurr'd with the said Council yet more unjustly, to deprive him of a legal Maintenance by a bare Resolution of Assembly: Besides (they are Mr. Marston's own Words) they are many of them constant Absenters from the Court, eleven of them were never known to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and so perhaps their Religion may be to sick.

These Commissioners have power to perpetuate this Junto; for upon any Vacancy, they who remain are by Choice to fill up the Number. But a Negative to the Sentence of Amoval, that may at any time be made by these Commissioners, is given to Sir Nathaniel Johnson, during the time of his being Governor, for his great Zeal and Affection to the Church of England, and as a Mark of their Respect and Gratitude to him. So that if the Minister can but humour him, all the Necessity from the Reasons they give for this exorbitant Powers being lodg'd in the Hands of these Commissioners, intirely vanish.

1. A High Commission-Court is a Court so illegal and so odious, that the very naming it is enough to make every Englishman have it in the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence. It was thought to be a Court so destructive to the very Essence and Being of the Church of England, under the Reign of the late King James, as to make us invite over the Prince of Orange to rescue and deliver us from the Ruin it portended. But yet the Ecclesiastical Power that was then given to Laymen over Clergymen, had a much better Colour and Pretext, than the Power that is given to them in Carolina by this Act. For what they had Power to do against Clergymen here, was for real or pretended Misdemeanors or Incapacities; whereas there the Commissioners have Power to turn the Minister out of his Freehold, for the bare Imprudence of the Minister, or the Humour and Fancy of his Parishioners.

2. Nor is the Matter of this Act only illegal and arbitrary, but the Manner and Methods of obtaining it, as well as the Title and Form of it, are liable to the same Objections, that the other famous or rather infamous Act is, and for the very same Reasons. For (1.) it is enacted without the Advice and Assent of the Majority of the Freemen, or the Delegates of the Freemen. (2.) It is enacted without the Advice and Assent of the Landgraves and Cassiques. (3.) It is said to be enacted by the Authority of his Excellency John Lord Granville, and the rest of the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of Carolina. (4.) It is not said to be enacted, with the Advice and Consent of the Landgraves and Cassiques.

Wherefore 'tis humbly presum'd that this Law is yet more illegal and void, if possible, than the former; and therefore 'tis hop'd will be declar'd so.

* One of 'em, viz. the former Governor, attempted to obtain a Law in order to engross all the Indian Trade to himself; promoted and undertook the hazardous and expensive Expedition against Fort St. Augustine, and rais'd and abett'd the Riot against several of the principal Inhabitants, and Members of Parliament.

Another was a broken Hibernian, that run away from hence to Bermuda, where he was clapt up in Goal, from whence he made his Escape to Carolina.

Another was an Abettor of the Riot, and a Betrayer of the Expedition against the Indians.

was a Prisoner in the Fleet, from whence he made his Escape to Carolina, where he was the Ring-leader of the Riot, and afterwards abus'd the Reverend Mr. Ed-m-nd-s, Minister of the Church of England in Charles-Town, in a most publick, barbarous and scandalous manner, whipping him with a Horse-whip about the Street, and tearing his Canonical Habit off his Back.

Another cheated the Scots Company of 6000 l. for which he was clapt up in the Fleet, from whence he made his Escape with his Keeper to Carolina.

F I N I S.